

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

At last we have authentic intelligence that Cumberland Gap is occupied by Union forces. Gen. Morgan reports to the War Department that he was in possession there on the 18th, the Rebels having declined to meet him, and left four hours before his arrival. This celebrated Gap is a natural pass in the Cumberland Mountains, just where the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet; Cumberland Gap Village is in Claiborne County, Tenn. Though not on the great north-western railroad line, it is so near that Gen. Morgan can probably command the road within a few days. Thus far, this— to the Rebels—all-important line from Richmond to Georgia and Alabama has not been seriously threatened, at least not until Gen. Mitchell reached Chattanooga. And the capture of that place would not separate Richmond from the Gulf States, as the main southern line for Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, and Pensacola leaves the Tennessee and Virginia road at Cleveland, 27 miles east of Chattanooga.

The Rebels of Memphis, a day or two since, had the impudence to request Col. Slack, the Union Provost-Marshal, to allow Confederate currency to circulate for sixty days. The Colonel, in reply, told them that the toleration of the worthless trash was an indirect recognition of the traitor Government, and he should not allow it. It was a pretty scheme of the leading Rebels to get the trash of their hands, but it did not work.

Fifty-four of the Rebels who assisted in the late foray toward the rear of General McClellan's army have been captured. We copy from *The Richmond Dispatch* (see 3d page) a glowing account of that remarkable foray, made, according to that paper, by "the noblest band of heroes that ever bedroze a charger, or drew a battle-blade for their birthright as freemen."

Gen. Curtis was, on the 13th inst., still at Batesville, Ark., the story of his occupation of Little Rock being unfounded. A Rebel garrison was at Des Arc. The cavalry and mounted hussars, under Col. Albert G. Buckett, had a fight with the Rebels on the previous day, near Jacksonport, routing them, and killing and wounding 280 Rebels. Ten of the Union forces were wounded.

A general order, just published, forbids the giving of furloughs by captains, and marks all soldiers absent without leave as deserters. No plea of sickness will be admitted, nor private physicians' certificates accepted, unless approved by a military commander.

It is stated, upon apparently official authority, that General McDowell's forces have joined McClellan's army, and that other important reinforcements have very recently gone to the same point.

Interesting letters from our special correspondents at Memphis are printed on the second page. On the third page are letters from Turin and Paris, and items of Foreign Political news.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill from the House to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Georgia, was passed. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up. The amendment of the House striking out the section deducting 10 per cent from the pay of officers of the Government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of Members of Congress 50 per cent, was concurred in by Yeas 25; Nays 12. The Pacific Railroad bill came up as the special order. An amendment providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed was adopted. The provision for the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch was stricken out. An effort to strike out the Omaha branch failed. Pending a motion to reconsider the striking out of the Leavenworth branch, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted by 163 against 28, proposing, the Senate concurring, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th of June. The Select Committee on the Defense of the Northern Lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose; also establishing naval depots and navy yards on Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Ontario, and appropriating \$250,000 therefor. An attempt was made by Mr. Walton to compel the Clerk to pay out of the contingent fund \$35,000, to carry into effect the resolution for the purchase of Congressional books from Gales & Seaton, the order for the books having been filled by them before the rescinding resolution was passed. This impudent resolution came very near passing, only the casting vote of the speaker defeating it. After discussing while the bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present Rebellion, the House adjourned.

The Missouri Emancipation Convention has adjourned. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National Administration, recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the General Government; submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the Fall election; condemning Gov. Gamble's aspersions of soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the National Government and its officers and soldiers for their aid in Missouri's conflict with the Rebellion.

Secretary Seward has responded to the letter sent to the President by the General Assembly (New School). In the course of his letter he observes that "the men of our generation, whose memory will be the longest and the most honored, will be they who thought the most earnestly, prayed the most fervently, hoped the most confidently, fought the most heroically, and suffered the most patiently, in the sacred cause of Freedom and Humanity."

Yesterday afternoon the three-story brick building No. 303 Grand street, suddenly fell and buried in its ruins several men who were at work on the adjoining lot preparing for the erection of a new building. Thomas White and Thomas Dowdell were killed; Geo. Tortia and Peter Roeter were seriously hurt and taken to the hospital. The body of White is yet in the ruins.

An important steamship mail arrangement has just been concluded, whereby the Bremen and Liverpool lines will take a mail every Saturday from New-York, and every Wednesday from Southampton or Liverpool.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Stock market was active yesterday morning, and prices were well sustained. Some little weakness was afterward manifested, but the changes

were not important. After Board the rumor of a new demand for troops depressed prices slightly, and at the Second Board the market was heavy. After the session there was a stronger feeling, and a recovery of 1/2. Western shares were firmer at the close, with a good demand for the leading descriptions. Governments were higher in the morning, with an active sale, but suffered later in the day in sympathy with the rest of the market. Exchange was somewhat irregular. Bankers' Sterling was done at 117 1/2, although some bills are held at 117 1/4. France, 480 at 47 1/2. Freighters quite firm, and higher rates demanded for next week. The offerings are moderate. Gold, with large transactions, was firmer to-day and at the close, 106 1/2 was the selling price for shipping lots, double eagles. Small gold is about 1 1/2 per cent lower. The current rates for call loans are 3 1/4 per cent, with some transactions among the stock houses at 5 per cent. Paper of leading character goes at 4 1/2 per cent. The market for Western and State Flour was fairly active, and sound shipping brands are in light supply, and command extreme rates; the inquiry was chiefly for export and the East; the medium and better grades steady, and in fair request; sales 17,600 bbls. Canadian Flour in fair demand for sound, and quite firm; sales of 1,150 bbls. Southern Flour in improved demand, particularly choice and family Extras, which are wanted for Central and South America. Rye Flour firm, and in fair request. Corn Meal is in fair demand, and is steady. The Wheat market was quiet for the want of assortment, and transactions confined mostly to lots from store. Barley was more active. Barley Malt quiet. Rye quiet, but firm. Oats in light supply, but quiet, and hardly so firm. Corn quiet, in the absence of arrivals, with a fair inquiry for the East; prices well maintained. Pork is plenty, though receipts are less liberal, and with a moderate demand, the market was steady. Beef lower and unsettled, but a little more active at the concession. Beef Hams quiet. Cut Meats heavy, and in limited request. Bacon very quiet. Lard in good demand, and firmer.

THE INDIANA FRAUD.

Mr. Samuel Hallett appears in our commercial column this morning as an expositor of the great Indiana Bond fraud which has so disturbed and unsettled the Stock and Money Markets for some weeks past. It amazes us that one who must know so much can contrive to write on the subject yet tell so little. Mr. Hallett's reticence compels us to add some further elucidations, though our acquaintance with the subject is very far inferior to his.

The general outline of the case is already pretty widely understood. That Indiana Bonds have, during the last two years, been fraudulently put forth, until the total amount thus issued is not less than Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars—that most if not all of these bonds purport to have been issued to Samuel Hallett and have been negotiated or pledged by him—that the greater portion of these bonds have been redeemed and destroyed by Mr. Hallett or his agents—that they bear the true signatures of the late Democratic State Officers who ought to have signed them but they have been given, except that James A. Cravens, the then State Agent, had given to D. C. Stover, his confidential clerk or deputy, a power of attorney to sign for him, and these were so signed—that Stover shamefully betrayed his trust, signing and uttering a whole book-full of these bonds, which the other State Officers whose signatures were required had most improperly (but according to the vicious usage previously prevalent) signed in blank, so that Cravens or his deputy here could sign and issue them without delay to such as might require new bonds instead of old ones on becoming owners of said bonds by transfer—that Mr. Hudson, the new (Republican) State Agent, chosen in consequence of the revolution of 1860, soon after his assumption of the agency here, discovered that there had been a fraudulent issue of these bonds—that he was persuaded to push up the matter by urgent representations that so only could the State and the holders of these bonds be saved from harm—the person or persons then implicated agreeing to take them up at the rate of \$10,000 per week, and assuring him that but \$250,000 had been issued—that they did redeem and cancel \$10,000 per week as aforesaid, but put out at least \$40,000 more for every \$10,000 they took up—that they afterward increased their redemptions to \$25,000 per week, but to no better purpose—that Mr. Hudson complicated himself fatally with the swindler or swindlers by allowing them to redeem and to pay interest on their fraudulent issues through his office, thus allaying any suspicion of their genuineness that may have arisen—that the matter finally came to the knowledge of Gov. Morton, who refused to be involved in any arrangement or understanding with the swindler or swindlers, but put the matter into the hands of Mr. A. Oskey Hall, our District Attorney—that Mr. Hall did not think best at that time (last February or March) to blazon it by a prosecution, in view of the critical state of the National and of Public Credit generally—that it has recently been submitted by him to a Grand Jury of our City, Stover having been arrested in Indiana and brought here a prisoner some time ago—so much we presume to be pretty widely known.

Mr. Hallett's Card ought to have enabled us to add to and perhaps correct the above, but it does not. He does not tell us, as he well might, how many Indiana bonds, now known and officially treated as spurious, have been issued in his name and negotiated or pledged by him. He does not tell us how many of these have been issued since he was aware that these previously received by him from Stover and by him sold or hypothecated, were fraudulent. He does not tell us whether there are or are not, to his knowledge, any other bogus Indiana bonds afloat than those issued in his name by Stover and negotiated by or through him. He does not tell us (most interesting point of all) how many of these bonds issued to and placed through him have been redeemed and destroyed, and what amount still remains unaccounted. Instead of the points on which he must be able to speak from knowledge, he favors the public with the opinion of counsel that "the bonds so alleged to be void are valid and legal obligations, binding on the State of Indiana." That may or may not be—we will not discuss the point—but it is not asserted that the "counsel" who have given this opinion have heard both sides of the case they so magisterially decide. And, at all events, what the public is concerned in

obtaining from Mr. Hallett are facts, not second-hand opinions. Mr. Hallett's avowment that "THE OFFICERS of Indiana" have recognized and treated the bogus bonds as genuine, is not quite accurate, unless Mr. Hudson aforesaid can be made to stand for "the authorities."

Mr. Hallett mistakes or misstates the ground on which the Grand Jury is supposed to be on his track as well as Stover's. The theory is that he was art and part with Stover in the fraudulent issues—that Stover, if either, was the instrument, not the principal. This may be entirely erroneous—for Mr. Hallett's sake, we trust it may prove so—but we shall be better able to form a safe judgment on that point when Mr. Hallett states what amount of Indiana Bonds he has negotiated or pledged for the clerk Stover, and what proportion, if any, of these have been so placed by him as genuine since he knew that Stover had issued thousands that were bogus. We advise him for his own sake, if he be innocent, to shed some light on these points, for they are vital.

TEN CENTS PER DAY.

The Albany Argus quotes from a Philadelphia paper of like spirit an assertion that "the great influx of negroes into Chester County, Pa., has so reduced the price of labor that the negroes actually work for ten cents a day," and thus comments:

"The above paragraph confirms what we have frequently declared would be one of the effects of sudden emancipation and consequent negro immigration, namely, a depreciation of white men's wages through negro competition, and resulting degradation of the white laborer to the level of the black."

The political schemes of Greeley, Sumner, Lovejoy & Co. are reaching fruition, and white labor and capital may well tremble at the prospect of their ruin.

Remarks.—There is not an intimation in the Philadelphia story that white labor in Chester County has been deprived of employment or compelled to accept lower wages by reason of the influx of fugitive Blacks from the South. Nor does it by any means follow from the fact—if it be a fact—that some poor, ignorant, probably inefficient negroes, have been obliged to work for so little as ten cents per day, that Whites have been compelled to accept lower wages than formerly. Steam-engines do very much work far cheaper than horses; yet horses have as much to do, earn as much, and are worth as much, as before steam was utilized as a power. If a million of Malays or Chinese were brought here and set to doing the roughest, coarsest labor at ten cents per day, we believe the wages of our present laborers would be increased, and they would have more work than ever. If, for example, good drains could be cut at ten cents per rod, a hundred would be opened where one is now, and there would not be less but more work above-ground in consequence. Let all horses, oxen, and mules be struck out of existence, and though there would be a great demand for human labor to replace them in agriculture, we are sure the wages of rural labor would be lower than at present. It is a baleful mistake to suppose that one man or class profits by the degradation or is injured by the uplifting of others. What is best for all is best for each.

But just consider the meanness of these negro-haters. The Blacks, they tell us in one breath, will not work—they prefer to live by begging and stealing; yet here is an attempt to excite prejudice against them, because they will work for ten cents per day rather than stand idle! What shall the poor creatures do?

Ten cents per day (with board) is a little for a man to earn; but he who has worked steadily thirty or forty years for nothing but coarse food, coarse clothes, and an occasional whaling, may well be glad to receive instead even ten cents per day. And, as he must inevitably pay out every farthing of this for his own clothes and other articles of prime necessity, who does not see that his industry sets other hands in motion—spinners, weavers, tailors, etc., so that he thus makes work as well as does work. Where, but in *The Argus*, is there a human soul—or soul-case—that can grudge even a "nigger" ten cents per day, if he will faithfully work for it, and seek to drive him back into working evermore for nothing?

YANKEE EDITORS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans newspapers are conducted, it is understood, by Union writers, under the auspices of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Upon the 28th ultimo, *The True Delta* published an article upon "The Nigger Question," as it pleased to call the question of Emancipation. After mildly stating that he is not of those who conceive Slavery to be "a Divine institution," this editor informs an anxious public that he is also not of those who conceive "the rhapsodical balderdash of Abolition fanatics, half speculators, half madmen as they are, as anything better than impracticable nonsense, fit for the entertainment of stale virgins or superstitious old women solely." "The nigger," we are told, "as he stands, is a useful and necessary animal, and he is prized accordingly;" and, to conclude, the people of New-Orleans are assured that "Abolitionism can only thrive amid the ruins of the Republic." Are we to understand that Gen. Butler sanctions this obsolete style of editorial lucubration? We hope not; for certainly, as a mere matter of taste, it is intolerable. Substantially, it is a genuflection of the victors to the conquered, which we should think, though we are not experts, would be distasteful to the soul of a Major-General. One would suppose these army-editors who have pushed the Rebel newsmen from their stools, were themselves afraid of deposition, and of those words, "Stop my paper," which are so unpleasant to some editorial ears. One would think they fished up their phraseology from the bottoms of their predecessors' inkstands; or having found a set of phrases stereotyped upon taking possession of the office, continued to employ them from motives of economy or necessity. One would think these gentlemen, having been long upon meager rations of dough and dirt, fancied themselves bound, under the present favorable circumstances, to indulge in a surfeit of those articles of diet. But we know that they have made a mistake. We do not believe that they will be any the more highly respected in New-Orleans by slaveholders for bawling "nigger," bawling they never so sonorously. Why they should grovel in this way, while in no particular danger, we cannot comprehend. We can understand how a poor man detected in carrying Abolition tracts in his trunk, and grappled

with by an old-fashioned Committee of Vigilance, saying, "while the gallows is building, or the tar-pot seething, frantically howl to the crowd that he does not consider a nigger equal to a white man; but that a sworded and belted and epauletted soldier, in the full flush of conquest, should consider such a confession of faith necessary, is what we do not at all understand, and it is rather than else diminishes our estimate of the high dignity of human nature. It is extremely odd that Gen. Butler's newspaper should be found assuring the revolters that "the nigger is a useful and necessary animal;" for if this gentleman of the quill be right, then we do not hesitate to say that the Confederates are in the right also, to a certain extent. A law which should prohibit a Southern settler from carrying his pigs, horses, and cows into Kansas, would be a law against the execution of which he would have, *prima facie*, a right to rebel. The very existence of this war proves that the blacks are not merely animals, but men also; and, whether we are pleased to admit it or not, the simple fact is, that every battle which we fight, is fought in vindication of the negro's humanity. It is too late in the day for Gen. Butler's editors to assume that a black man is a beast. Moreover, the assertion that arguments in support of Abolition are "rhapsodical balderdash" is insulting to the President of the United States; and should, therefore, as thus disrespectful to the Commander-in-Chief, have been suppressed by the rigid military rule. It is an insult, moreover, to many members of Congress, who are neither "half speculators" nor "half madmen," and who yet think that the sooner we are rid of Slavery, the better. We have outgrown this boyish way of disposing of a momentous political question at the North—it is hard to see why it should be so furiously resorted to by the advocates of Union in New-Orleans. It can only bring them into contempt. When this extemporaneous editor of *The True Delta* swears that he believes Slavery to be just and expedient, he does not impose upon a single intelligent Southerner. His slaveholding readers know intuitively that he is telling lies, and esteem him accordingly. They know that he does not believe the enslaving of human beings to be equitable or economical; and when he says that he does, they are more than ever tempted to brave the calumny, and spit in his face. A tolerably high-minded slaveholder, while he expects that his "niggers" will lie, prostrate, fawn and flatter, does not expect that a white man will so prostrate and degrade himself; or that he will do for the sake of the Constitution, what the slave does only for corn and bacon. Therefore, newspaper articles like that to which we have alluded, will please nobody.

If we have spoken of this *True Delta* diabolism with wholesome severity, it must be remembered that we are condemning no policy, good or bad, of our military commanders in relation to Slavery, or to the release and enlargement of "contrabands." This question, whether our implied sanction should be given to Slavery in the abstract, has nothing to do with the disposal of those who are still enslaved. There are those who think, and not without some reason, that every Act of Secession was an Act of Abolition; but this is an opinion which we do not propose at present to defend. These managers of *The Delta* go behind all considerations of military expediency, or political necessity, to assure their readers that Slavery is not merely something to be tolerated for the good of the body-politic, but that it is itself intrinsically excellent and lovely—something which, if it did not exist, should, as a matter of self-defense and ordinary prudence, be created. Of course, one who is capable of so arguing, should not hesitate to accept the last results of his theory, and to strenuously vindicate the slave-trade; because there can be no reason for hanging a benevolent or enterprising man, for bringing "useful and necessary animals" from Africa; and yet, by the general consent of the civilized world, the marine philanthropists who bring over assorted cargoes of these "animals," are doomed to a felon's death. When the great powers of the world united, by solemn treaty, to suppress the slave-trade, it was done distinctly upon the high moral ground that the blacks were men, and not merely "useful and necessary animals." The opposite theory, exploded long ago, in all Christian Congresses, and erased from all Christian Conventions, has been revived in New-Orleans by the organ of a vicious American General, himself in arms against those who, for the sake of bestializing large masses of men, have unfurled the black banner of revolt, and plunged with maniac energy into a fratricidal war. Let us hope that the example will find few followers—that we shall be spared the tantalizing spectacle of valor in the field and folly in the Cabinet! Let us hope that the intellectuality of our logic will not nullify the achievements of our chivalry forever!

A BOSTON NOTION.

Mr. Lincoln's burdens are heavy. A thousand responsibilities oppress him. Conflicting anxieties beset him from every side. No other President was ever made the victim of so much care. A buoyant spirit has thus far sustained him, and, we trust, will continue to sustain him to the end. But there is in that store for him which will tax every resource of his endurance. He is threatened with a correspondence from Mayor Wightman of Boston.

It is true that only one communication from the Mayor to the President has yet become current; but few who are familiar with Mr. Wightman's method of establishing relations with everybody of consequence in the world can believe that it will so lightly end. A first letter from him is only an entering wedge. His first letter to the President was dated May 23, and as it is now the 20th of June, he has had twenty-seven opportunities of cementing the epistolary acquaintance, counting upon only one letter a day. The pretext for opening a correspondence was, that Gov. Andrew had grievously misrepresented the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts. Detecting the possibility of a misunderstanding between the Commonwealth and the nation at large, Mayor Wightman at once seated himself in the City Hall, pointed his most facile pen, and proceeded to bedeck Massachusetts with as fascinating a garb of loyalty as his imagination could

devise. The notion that Massachusetts needed any such vindication is probably the most original one of Mr. Wightman's life, and his fellow-citizens are doubtless just as grateful to him as they ought to be for the discovery. To estimate the value of his repudiation of Gov. Andrew, and his personal assumption of the championship of the Commonwealth, the circumstances of his becoming a representative man in any capacity should be considered. He is undoubtedly the best example on record of a man having literally bored himself into office. For a dozen years, he has been the untiring advocate of his own claims. His conversational industry never had a parallel, and the fluency of his rhetoric is as famous in New-England as the Hoosic Tunnel, or the Spouting Rock at Nahant. When he made up his mind to be Mayor, everybody laughed; but it was soon found to be no joking matter. Mr. Wightman rose with the occasion, and developed such preternatural gifts of tongue, that it was said property-holders in Boston began to think of selling out and migrating to the West. This, however, would have been attended with serious inconvenience, and so the lesser evil was winked at, and Mr. Wightman allowed to have his own way. "If we don't submit," said the legal voters, "we shall all be talked to death, and our exhausted carcasses will strewn State street and the Common." And thus, thanks to his faculty of inspiring fatigue, this Democratic Pro-Slavery gentleman became Mayor of the capital of the most thoroughly Republican State in the Union. *The Boston Courier* was in such glee that it almost invited *The Boston Post* to a tea-party.

People thought that when Mr. Wightman got into the City Hall, he might curb his rhetoric, and give them some peace. But Mr. Wightman knew his own interests better. If he rose to the mayoralty by talking twelve hours a day, there was no knowing what he might attain by letting himself loose during the whole twenty-four. He also developed a passion for letter-writing, for the benefit of those whose ears were not long enough to be influenced by his voice. He never allowed a chance to escape him, and hence, probably, the promptness with which he snatched the opportunity of a correspondence with President Lincoln. It was a pretty smart stroke, but, since Mr. Wightman's prospects are yet identified with Massachusetts, and have not become National, we doubt the advantage of his assuming to speak for her in a strain so contrary to her own sentiments. Massachusetts will hardly be pleased to see herself represented in any way as the opposite of an Anti-Slavery State, nor will she take kindly to the intimation that her "hope and confidence" are based upon any such principles as these of Gov. Sturdy, or upon the "ignoring" of issues which she has hitherto regarded as vital. But that is Mr. Wightman's lookout. His principle is notoriety at all hazards. We have no objection to adding to it in our humble way, since we know that, should he rise to prominence, he never can, notwithstanding his intellectual shortcomings, commit any very mischievous folly. Whatever office he may get possession of, his time will be too much taken up with talking to allow him to think of action, or, indeed, of anything beside.

The House of Representatives yesterday voted—103 to 28—to adjourn on the 30th inst., if the Senate concur. We ardently and anxiously hope that the Senate will not concur. In our judgment, while the fate of the Republic hangs trembling in the balance, Congress should not adjourn at all, but merely take a recess for a month at furthest.

Suppose that Congress shall pass—as we presume it intends to pass and will pass—a stringent Confiscation bill. Suppose half a dozen revolted States were to come forward thereupon and make this proffer—"We will return to the Union, provided the Confiscation decree by Congress shall be waived or forborne as to us." Now, we express no opinion as to the propriety of accepting such a proposition—we only insist that the Government should have full power to act upon it in accordance with its convictions of duty and public interest; and to this end Congress should be in session to modify or qualify the act should that be requisite. A great victory might give to our civil war new aspects demanding action from Congress; a great defeat almost certainly would. These are but casual illustrations of the manifest truth that the Government should be vital and active in all its parts until the issue of our great contest shall be substantially decided. Aside from our interest in the Bankrupt act, Pacific Railroad and other important measures which we fear an early adjournment may defeat, we feel that the powers of Congress should not be suffered to fall into abeyance until the fate of the Nation shall have been settled.

The N. Y. Times has an article on the recent development of Unionism in New-Orleans, which it strangely concludes as follows:

"The Tribune of yesterday would see no evidence that Gen. Butler has made a shadow of progress toward reconciling to the Union those who were ever really hostile to it." But if this demagogue of New-Orleans were to draw the growing power of Unionism in New-Orleans, why should the opposite kind of demonstrations year and a half ago be taken as proof of the reality power of secession? Even *The London Times*, we fear, will give leave to take back its recent assertion that the citizens of New-Orleans are to a unit demagogically in favor of secession."

Reply.—It is unaccountable that *The Times* should not read the articles in other journals which it so freely criticizes. Our proposition was that the slaveholding caste are not reconciled by anything that has been done to placate them, and will not be. *New-Orleans* swings round to the Union, because the great mass of her Whites are neither slaveholders nor dependent on slaveholders. They live by their own industry, and by the trade of the Free States of the North-West as much as by that of the cotton and sugar planters. Such are easily reconciled to the Union, if, indeed, they were ever hostile to it. The slaveholders and slaveowners of the South are a different caste, governed by different considerations; and these, whether in the rear of Gen. McClellan or in his front, or on the plantations around Gen. Butler, are, with few exceptions, intensely and implacably secessionist. When Gen. Butler or Gen. Halleck reports the slaveholders coming in to take the oath of allegiance we shall know that the war is over.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROGRESS ON THE TAX BILL.

REBEL VIOLENCE IN FREDERICKSBURG.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

THE LAST ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Congressional Mileage Reform.

THE BOOK-PURCHASING APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

THE TAX BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill will report in favor of retaining the taxes imposed by the House on carriages, yachts, plate, etc., and of striking out those on watches and dogs. The question whether to adopt the Senate amendment repealing the law of the extra session imposing a direct tax, is still undecided.

REBEL VIOLENCE IN FREDERICKSBURG. A delegation representing the Union men at Fredericksburg will call upon the Secretary of War and the President to-morrow to ask if they and other loyal men within the lines of our armies cannot be protected in the enjoyment of their property and personal liberty.

Although our guns bear upon Fredericksburg, Union men are carried off prisoners to Richmond, and their property is destroyed or stolen. They think that if the Government cannot protect them, at least can make reprisals in kind, and instead of guarding the property of leading Rebels, and guaranteeing to them the exercise of what they seem to regard as their personal rights, including that of carrying information to the enemy, they can put a few of the worst in prison, set their negroes to work for the Government, and appropriate their houses, grain, and clover, to the use of good Union soldiers and horses.

The prevalent mania for protecting Rebel property is nowhere of a more malignant type than in the Department of the Rappahannock. We have very high authority for the following, which is but one instance out of many: Several rails were taken from a fence surrounding a Rebel inclosure by Union soldiers, to make a fire.

The General commanding compelled the whole regiment to do penance for the sin of some of its members, and marched it back ten miles, although it was fatigued with the day's journey, to replace the rails in the Rebels' post. It is doubtful whether the Rebel owner of the rails gained much by their restoration to his fence, as the soldiers encamped in the vicinity that night.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The House Confiscation bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Chairman, Mr. Trumbull, gave notice that he should report it back at an early day. It will probably be taken up after the Pacific Railroad bill is disposed of.

THE LAST ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

There is nothing in the official and semi-official dispatches from Europe, brought by the China, which indicates a present purpose on the part of any foreign government to intervene in our affairs, but a desire is expressed in almost all that the war be conducted with energy and activity, so that the end may be speedy. The desire of Europe for peace here takes on the form almost of a petition in many of these letters.

HOSPITALS.

Nearly, if not quite, all the churches in Washington have been appropriated by the Government for use as hospitals. The Smithsonian Institution, Odd Fellows Hall, and all other public buildings that are suitable for the purpose are to be taken. It is understood that most of the wounded will be brought to Washington, and most of the sick sent to New-York and Philadelphia.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House today fixed a day of adjournment for the third time. There was some opposition, but the vote by which the resolution naming the 30th inst. was adopted was four to one. The Senate very properly refused to take up Mr. Powell's resolution to the same effect, for which the Democrats and Border State men, except Mr. Willey, with Messrs. Sherman, Dickson, and Lane (Ind.) voted. Probably neither body expects to get away before the end of the first or second week of July; but the pertinacity of the House in proposing days of adjournment, and the evident desire of a majority of the Senate to depart as soon as possible, render it quite probable that the session will end before the middle of July, even although Richmond should not be taken, and much business should be left unfinished. The only thing that can keep Congress together is an intimation from the people that they ought to stay.

THE MILEAGE REFORM.

The action of the Senate to-day proved the correctness of our anticipation that the failure of its proposition to reduce the mileage of members one-half was the end of reform in that direction this session. Senator Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported in favor of concurrence with the House amendment, striking out the section cutting down mileage 50 per cent, and also the section taking 10 per cent from the salary of Government officers.

Mr. Wilson said, that although in favor of both reforms, he was unwilling to risk the passage of so important a measure as that to which they were attached, and from which they had been stricken out by the House, on the ground that they were not germane to the bill. The motion to strike out was supported by a vote of three to one, although Senator Sherman gave notice that he should press his Retrenchment bills in case those sections were stricken out.

THE BOOK PURCHASING APPROPRIATION.

Mr. E. P. Walton of Vermont must be credited with a second attempt to transfer \$35,000 of the people's money from the Public Treasury into the pockets of Messrs. Gales and Seaton. Mr. Walton brought the matter before the House by reporting from the Committee on Printing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives pay out of the contingent fund, the amount requisite to carry into effect the resolution of May 29, 1861, ordering him to purchase certain books for the House Library, which order was annulled by the provisions of the books before the rescinding resolution was passed.

In support, Mr. Walton caused to be read a communication from Messrs. Gales & Seaton in the nature of a petition. Mr. Walton, after a word touching THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, moved the previous question on the above resolution. Roscoe Conkling moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 60 to 69.

After one or two dilatory motions were disposed of, the vote returned on agreeing to the resolution, 70 members voting in the affirmative and 70 in the negative. The Speaker voted, and the resolution